

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10

A LITTLE ENGLISH IS A GOOD THING.

One of the surprises of the time is that any one should be found in this state who is opposed either to the spirit or the provisions of the Bennett law. It seems to do a philanthropic thing for the children of foreign born parents. It wants to make good citizens out of the German or Polish boys and girls. It wants to make them intelligent, worthy of themselves, and independent; and to accomplish those good ends it provides that children shall be taught certain branches of learning—all very important and practical to every child—in the English language at least twelve weeks in a year.

Let us illustrate how necessary a little English is to a child of foreign born parents. Several years ago there was a Norwegian father living in this state who had a son. The father taught a parochial school in which the common branches were taught in the Norwegian language. He was a patriotic man, full of the spirit of Americanism, and wanted his son to become a thorough American; and so while the father was teaching Norwegian in the parochial school, the son was attending the district school, and with his studying of reading, writing and arithmetic, he was acquiring a knowledge of the English language. When the boy graduated from the district school, the father sent him to a high institute of learning, and finally he began to study medicine.

For a time the boy was a drug clerk in one of the state institutions; then he graduated from a medical college in Chicago. Whatever he undertook to do he did with all his might. So he graduated with honor, and is now doing an excellent business in that city. He became so thorough in his microscopic studies, especially in reference to blood, that he was called as an expert in the Cronin trial, to testify as to the character of the blood found in the cottage, and on that point his testimony was the most important given on the trial. He has gone so far in his medical studies that he is held in high esteem by the fraternity of Chicago, and his business is increasing rapidly.

If the father of this boy had the same spirit as the opposers of the Bennett law, would the son have reached the success he has gained? Not unless he had run away from home.

Just what the English language has done for this young doctor, the Bennett law seeks to do for all children of foreign born parents. A law that aims to do that, is one of a philanthropic spirit, one that seeks to up-build the manhood and intelligence of all children.

WHAT WILL THE CENSUS BE?

There is much interest taken in the coming census, for it will have a powerful significance in 1892. If the south has increased more rapidly than the north since 1880, it will not go so well for the republicans in '92, but if the north shall out do the south, then the democratic candidate is doomed to defeat. A few days ago the Tradesman of Chattanooga published figures compiled by the governors of the twelve southern states in answer to a query, and from these figures it appears that the present population of the southern states is 19,480,150 against 14,638,936 in 1880. Of course, the southern governors would naturally make high estimates of their own progress in order to keep up their courage.

The New York Sun makes some estimates from a democratic point of view, and likewise gives the south a larger increase than fairness would seem to warrant. But to wish is father to the thought, and what the Sun desires is a large southern increase that the democratic electoral vote may outweigh the republican electoral vote. By its figuring, it finds the following results:

The basis of representation for congressmen rose steadily from 30,000 in 1789 to 40,000 in 1820, 70,000 in 1840, 130,000 in 1850, and 162,000 in 1880. It will be 175,000 this year. With the addition caused by the admission of senators and representatives from the four new states the presidential electors will probably number 450 in the election of 1892 against 401 in 1888 and 1884.

The states to gain electors will be: Alabama 2, Arkansas 2, California 1, Colorado 1, Georgia 2, Indiana 1, Iowa 1, Kansas 2, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Maryland 1, Minnesota 3, Mississippi 1, Missouri 1, Nebraska 3, New Jersey 1, New York 1, North Carolina 2, Ohio 2, Pennsylvania 1, Texas 3, and Wisconsin 1. The four new states will probably have electoral votes, distributed as follows: South Dakota 4, Washington 4, Montana 4, and North Dakota 3.

The Sun then makes out the democratic electoral vote, counting in Montana, 189 as compared with 168 in 1888, a gain of 21; and then according to the electoral vote of 1888, with South Dakota, Washington and North Dakota, added as republicans, the republican vote would be increased from 219 to 246, a gain of 27.

The chances are, the Sun has allowed its wishes to dictate the estimates, and of course they are very favorable to the south. The statisticians of the Chicago Tribune say:

The Sun estimates Alabama and Arkansas each 100,000 too high; Kentucky 100,000 too high; Missouri 350,000 too high; North Carolina 150,000 too high; and Illinois 200,000 too low, besides other overstatements. Cook county alone has increased 600,000 since 1880. Some of the other northern states are put too low.

in greater proportion than that of the southern states.

There is one drawback to the republicans as all can see, and that is the negro population of the south. It counts for nearly as many votes as the white population, while the democratic suppression of the colored vote, for the reason that it is republican, causes a loss of over 70 electoral republican votes in the south. The democrats command the vote in the electoral college, but at the polls more than one-third of the vote is suppressed.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

The other day the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, a republican newspaper, printed the following dispatch from Washington:

There is one singular feature of this presidential fore-cast yet to be mentioned, and that is that President Harrison does not figure in any of the republican calculations. He is not heard of as a probability for 1892. Alger, Allison, Blaine, and others are mentioned as available, but no one seems to consider Harrison in connection with the succession. There are two principal reasons for this. The sentiment of the country is growing in favor of a single term.

The other reason why Harrison is not in favor of a second term is that he is not popular with the republicans. He has a way of doing things according to his own notions of right and wrong, propriety and impropriety, that is exceedingly distasteful to men who seek to control his action. He has been beset by spoliation as few presidents have since his grandfather, who met his death at his hands, and yet he feels that he is duty bound to redeem his pledge to uphold the civil-service law. His adherence to the party pledges has made him unpopular with patronage brokers, including several senators who have not been able to convince the president in all cases that they had recommended the best men for office. The entire opposition to President Harrison thus far developed grows out of the distribution of patronage. He has had no opportunity thus far to show his hand on anything else.

It is not likely that this seeming opposition to Harrison will continue during his term for the reason that he has not yet had an opportunity to show himself to the best advantage. So far he has done nothing but stand to the demands for office, and his caution in this direction has been characteristic of the man. He believes in civil service reform. He wants to do the best thing he can for the country. He wants to satisfy the party which elected him, and yet he does not want to make it appear that his chief business is to dispense patronage.

He has a big load on his shoulders. There were over 60,000 democrats in office when he was inaugurated. Of course they had to be kicked out just as Cleveland kicked out 72,000 republicans. Cleveland made more rapid work in doing the kicking than Harrison has done, and for that reason a good many republicans are dissatisfied. They do not want their president to be less effective in kicking out democrats than Cleveland was in kicking out republicans.

To be sure, this is a selfish and extremely partisan way of looking at things, and the really good reformers will denounce it; but the position of the dissatisfied republicans cannot be severely censured. When the democrats voted for Cleveland in 1884 they voted for the policy of democrats filling the offices; so when the republicans voted for Harrison in 1888 they voted for republican postmasters, republican collectors, republican consuls, and so on. They voted for a pretty clean sweep. This is one of the striking features of the two great parties; and as bad as it may seem to some the fact remains that the civil service of no great country on the earth is better than that of the United States.

There are a few Miss Nancy's in politics who want Harrison to go so slow that he wouldn't have time to turn out democrats and fill their places with republicans. They are so thoroughly independent and non-partisan that they would have the Cleveland democrats to stay in while the republicans stay out in the cold. Such men are mugwumps. If Harrison had adopted the mugwump policy not one of them would vote for him in 1892, were he nominated. Of course they wouldn't. They would vote for Cleveland. Every mugwump son of them would vote for their first love. So President Harrison simply loses votes by attempting to play the mugwump card. He neither gains votes from the enemy nor does he solidify his own party. The wisest political policy that any president can adopt, is to stand up for his friends. "Make friends in your own household," is a good command. It is the only one that pays. Any other policy is barren of dividends.

In the Hon. Grover Cleveland really rid of the baleful services of the Hon. William L. Scott in the Pennsylvania section? We don't believe it. Scott is too big a part of the Cleveland concern to suppress himself or to be suppressed.—New York Sun.

The Sun is right in its belief. In 1892 the Hon. Grover Cleveland will want the Hon. William L. Scott's services. As cruel and shameless as he is toward his workmen, Mr. Cleveland wants him and wants him bad. He wants his campaign managed by Scott, the ruthless enemy of workmen, and by Brice, who seeks the senatorship by purchase. These men conducted the Cleveland campaign in '88, and will be called to manage it in '92.

Mr. Henry E. Legler has been elected secretary of the school board of Milwaukee to fill the vacancy caused by the suicide of Schaitenberg, a few weeks ago. There are a good many people who will rejoice over Mr. Legler's election. He is a young man of fine abilities and education, and his integrity can never be wrecked by temptation. He has been connected with the Milwaukee Sentinel for some years, and three years ago was a member of the assembly. In all the positions he ever held he has never been found wanting.

"Governor Hill's message is affirmative in the practical schemes of reform for the Empire State, but it is not as potent as the thingy paragraph from the message of the governor of Massachusetts: 'Education is cheaper than crime.' Governor Hill belongs to that class of politicians who found their political hopes on the principle that 'crime is better than education' for it is not for the saloon and ballot outrages, David B. Hill would never be governor.

Mr. Cleveland is not the only democrat in the country.—New York World. There is where the World and Mr. Cleveland differ. Mr. Cleveland has it in his mind that he is the biggest man in the party, and he certainly proves by his actions that he is the only one who is not afraid to run for the presidency.

The mugwumps are bothering their heads about '92, and think it will be Blaine or some one else beside Harrison. The mugwump is not wise. He should never climb a hill until he reaches it.

DEATH OF JUDGE KELLEY.

THE VETERAN LEGISLATOR'S SUFFERINGS ENDED.

Closing Scenes in an Eventful Career—Sketch of a Busy Life.—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—At 6:30 Thursday evening, surrounded by every member of his family except his married daughter, who resides in New York city, Congressman Kelley, the veteran "father of the House," breathed his last. His end was peaceful and quiet. Speaker Reed was notified at once and directed Sergeant-at-Arms Holmes to take charge of the remains and conduct the funeral in accordance with the wishes of the family. The interment will be in Philadelphia, where the remains will be taken Saturday.

Mr. Kelley was in his seventy-sixth year, and had lived to finish his term he would have served continuously for thirty years in Congress. His death was caused by cancer of the jaw, which first made its appearance three years ago. He was liked by everyone who knew him, and his death has called forth expressions of sorrow from both Democrats and Republicans.

The death was announced in both Houses Friday and both adjourned at once out of respect for the memory of the deceased. William Darragh Kelley was born in Philadelphia April 12, 1814. His father died when he was 2 years old. At the age of 11 Mr. Kelley began to earn his living as an errand boy and later served an apprenticeship to the jewelry trade. He early began to take an interest in politics, and when the deposits were removed from the United States bank in Philadelphia he headed the Democratic demonstration made against the Whig capitalists. In consequence of his action in the matter he became so unpopular among the employers of Philadelphia that he decided to remove to Boston, to which city he went in 1834 and worked at his trade until 1839, when he returned to Philadelphia. He immediately began the study of law and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. He met with immediate success in his profession, and in 1846 when a vacancy occurred in the court of common pleas he was appointed to the position by Gov. Shunk. He occupied the position until 1851, when he was elected to the same place. In 1856 he received the Congressional nomination in the Fourth Pennsylvania district on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. He resigned his seat on the bench after the election from motives of delicacy and resumed the practice of law. In 1840 he was again nominated for the Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth Pennsylvania district and elected, and has represented the district continuously from that time to the present. Mr. Kelley began his public career as a democrat, but later party on the repeal of the Missouri compromise. During the war he was one of the earliest agitators for the removal of McClellan from the command of the army, making a bitter attack on that General's policy early in the session of 1862. In 1865 he favored impartial suffrage as a fundamental condition of the restoration of local government to the various southern States which had rebelled. During the congressional sessions against President Johnson in 1868 Mr. Kelley voted for his impeachment. In later years he has been chiefly active in the study of the doctrine of protection and especially that portion which most directly affected his constituents, who are largely engaged in the iron industry, and on this account he gained the sobriquet of "Big-Iron" Kelley," which has become so well known all over the country.

THE TARIFF.

Farmers Before the Ways and Means Committee of the House.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The hearing of the farmers before the ways and means committee was concluded by the appearance of two New York bean growers, who modestly asked for a duty of 50 cents a bushel. W. J. Colgan, of the Rattan Cane company of New York, followed with an argument against any duty on chair cane and reeds. These products are not produced at all in this country, but are imported in their raw state and split and finished in this country. This gives a great many people employment, and a duty would reduce the wages of these people and raise the price of this product to the consumer. A number of witnesses next argued in favor of admitting free duty "wooldegras," which is paying a duty of 1-5 of a cent per pound. The men who do it is understood, will ask to have the duty on this article raised in order to compel the leather manufacturers to use their oil, instead of wooldegras. This article is obtained by washing the finer grades of wool and is only used in the manufacture of leather. It is not produced in this country. Congressman Walker of Massachusetts, said degrass had recently cheapened the price of shoes and boots and leather. J. R. Leeson, vice-president of the Boston Merchants' association, and F. W. Breed, representing the Shoe and Leather association of the United States, each addressed the committee in favor of admitting free duty wooldegras, and in case this could not be done, asked to have the present rate of duty retained. Alton Spere, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, presented a resolution that body in favor of admitting degrass free, and requested the committee to place a duty of 8 cents per pound on degrass. Paper and pulp were then considered. John L. McCabe, of the Norwegian Wood Pulp Company, said he was a large importer of wood pulp, and protested against placing any duty on this article. The supply of domestic pulp could not meet the demand, and the domestic pulp was inferior to that produced abroad. There were produced in this country

daily 700 tons of newspapers, and if the duty was raised at all on this pulp the manufacturers must necessarily raise the price of their paper. E. L. Ambree, of the American Wood Paper Company, of New York, advocated a specific duty and favored the provisions of the Senate bill. Edward C. Rogers, of Springfield, Mass., representing the paper manufacturers of the United States, said the paper classified as No. 2, which now paid a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem, ought to pay 25 per cent ad valorem. E. F. Birmingham, a manufacturer of bisulphite fiber, a chemical product of wood pulp, favored increasing the duty on this article.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

A Long List of Officials Passed Upon Favorably by the Senate.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Senate in executive session passed and confirmed a long list of nominations. Among the more important were the following: William P. Hepburn of Iowa, solicitor of the Treasury. Charles S. Zane, chief justice of the Supreme court of Utah. J. G. E. Pitkin of Louisiana, minister to the Argentine Republic. Clark E. Carr of Illinois, minister and consul-general to Denmark. Richard G. Lay of the District of Columbia, consul-general to Ottawa. Consuls—James F. Hartigan of the District of Columbia, at Trieste; Aulick Palmer of the District of Columbia, at Dresden; Edward J. Dimmick of Massachusetts, at Barbados. William W. Bates of New York, commissioner of navigation; Samuel Halliday of Pennsylvania, commissioner of customs.

District Attorneys—Isaac N. Alexander, Northern Ohio; Eugene G. Hay, Minnesota.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Albert B. White, West Virginia; John Stecker, Fourth District of Michigan.

MR. MILLER'S REPLY.

The Attorney-General Says There Has Been No Action in the Dudley Case.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from Attorney-General Miller in response to the resolution adopted by the Senate yesterday.

The Attorney-General states that no instructions, oral or written, have been given to District Attorney Chambers on the subject of the arrest of W. W. Dudley. No communication, says the Attorney-General, has been sent by the department of justice to the District Attorney of Indiana, nor has any been received from the Indiana Department, with reference to the subject. The communication was ordered printed and referred to the committee on judiciary.

An Army of Employers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—An official blue book will be issued about Jan. 20. It shows a total of over 35,000 government employees, of which 16,324 are employed here in the departments. The salaries range from \$50,000 per annum paid the President down to \$20 per month paid scrub and chair women.

A Grave-Robber Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Dr. Beall, a physician of this city, charged with robbing a graveyard in the Congressional cemetery, was last night convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail and required to pay a fine of \$400.

IN NEED OF ICE.

Unless Plenty of Zero Weather Comes New York Will Have a Famine.—New York, Jan. 10.—The supply of ice in this town and within reasonable reach is not sufficient to fill an ordinary winter demand for three weeks. The mild weather has increased the usual winter consumption fully 40 per cent. Plenty of old-fashioned zero weather within two weeks is all that can avert a genuine ice famine. Boston is as badly off as New York, and some dealers there sent over here a day or two ago to see if New York had any reserves which they might draw upon. No ice to speak of has been sent out in Maine, so the old crop is the only resource. The ice men from the Hub went home disconsolate.

Base-Ball Litigation.

New York, Jan. 10.—Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, sitting in Supreme court chambers, heard the arguments of eminent counsel today on the motion of the National League of Base-Ball Players' club, through the Metropolitan Exhibition Company, for an injunction to restrain John M. Ward from playing with any other club than the New York Ball Club. For the purposes of the suit, John B. Day, president of the club, was made plaintiff in the case. The motion was in reality only the preliminary step to a test case to decide whether the "reserve" stipulates that a man shall be subject to the call of the league for more than one year. Messrs. Evans, Choate and Beaman appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Anderson and Howard for the defendant. There were a number of prominent ball-players present. The case went over till next Thursday.

THE MAGNET

Do you know that The Magnet is The Great Bargain Store!

Of the city. Look at some of the Goods they handle.

GLASSWARE!

butter dishes, spoon holders, pickle jars sugar bowls, tumblers, goblets, salt cellars, casters, mugs, tooth pick holders, spoon holders, fruit dishes, cake stands, bread plates, finger bowls, wine glasses, sauce dishes, sirup cups, pitchers, celery glasses and a great variety of goods at surprisingly low prices



Crockery and China!

Breakfast, dinner and tea plates, cups and saucers, soap plates, sauce dishes, gravy boots butter dishes, pickle dishes, covered dishes, platters, cake plates, butter plates, platters, pitchers, tea plates, bone dishes, sugar bowls, creamers, bowls, complete sets of china and a great variety of odd pieces.

TINWARE.

Wash basins, candle sticks, oil cans, dippers, cake cutters, funnels, graters, stew kettles, tea kettles, pails, cups, dish pans, milk pans, stew pans, mufin pans, jelly tins, coffee and tea pots, pie plates, strainers, and many other useful articles at prices that defy competition.

House keeping supplies in endless variety and at prices that will surprise you.

School Supplies

Pencils, pen holders, pens, tablets, pass books slates, in fact everything that school children need. Very cheap.

Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.

Great variety at reduced prices. Can please all classes of buyers.

RIBBONS - Largest stock in the city at lowest prices. - RIBBONS

HOSIERY.

Ladies' all wool hose at 27c; Childrens all wool hose 15c. Men's all wool hose 20 to 40c. Ladies' fast black and colored hose, 3 pair for 25c. Ladies' Lisle and extra Ballbrigan for 25 cents.

CORSETS.

Loomer's Patent Steam Molded—the only corsets in the world that are steam molded. For 38, 63, 75, and 98c; former price \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.50. Special for a few days.

Ladies' Underwear.

Fine Merino only 38c. Children's 20 cents up

Stationery.

Fancy boxes for 21c. Special.

Perfumery.

The largest stock in the city of choice perfumery at the lowest price.

Toys and a great variety of other goods at a bargain.

THE Hand Embroiderer

THE MAGNET.

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Dry Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Underwear, Knit Goods, Blankets, Comforts, Curtains, Upholstery, Dress Goods, Silks, Carpets and Rugs.

In fact any kind of goods in our line. We are making lower figures than usual on many kinds of Goods right through our stock. ESPECIALLY CLOAKS. CALL.

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OF AMERICA AND EUROPE. They can truthfully be said to be

TIME - TRIED - AND - FIRE - TESTED, ALSO THE

Travelers' Accident Insurance Company, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Thankful for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am Very Respectfully,

SILAS HAYNER, Agent.

Don't You Think a Christmas Present

OF A SELECTION FROM OUR LINE OF

"Red Cross Stoves and Ranges"

Would be about right; or should this be too much of a good thing, how would a pair of the Celebrated Clauss Shears and Scissors. "Every pair warranted," or a nice Blade Pearl Handle Pocket Knife, for 5 cents, or a nice PAIR OF SKATES or HAND SLED OR A NICE

Bed Room Suite or a Nice Lounge, "At cost to clear." A nice line of Tea and Coffee Pots, and lots of other things too numerous to mention. Come and look at

28 MAIN STREET GRISWOLD & SANBORN,

Repairs for Badger Stoves and Ranges.

WHEELOCK'S CROCKERY STORE

IS NOW FULL OF CHOICE GOODS.

The Prices This Season are Low

They have just opened some goods of their own importation that will please you.

Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, "Velatina," Royal Worcester, "Crown Devon"

Art Goods. 50 kinds of Lamps. Over a cord of wood and Iron Toys direct from the factories. A personal inspection will pay you.

Successor to Jas. A. Fathers, Corner Main and Court Sts.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Oak Hill Cemetery Association, will be held on Monday next, January 14th, at 7:30 p. m., at the room of the Associated Charities, Jackson Block.

L. J. BARROWS, Secretary. VOLNEY ATWOOD, President.

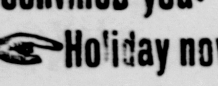
ARE YOU THINKING — OF — A SUIT OF CLOTHES! — OR AN — OVERCOAT?

If you are, we want your attention and present a few facts worth remembering. After all the "school boy" slander you have read, a little COMMON SENSE will be refreshing. We are in the Clothing business to stay; all our goods were bought in open market for spot cash, consequently we are enabled to

NAME THE VERY LOWEST PRICE!
95 per cent. of our stock is new for this fall and winter's trade—a larger proportion than any other house by 50 per cent.

DO NOT FORGET!
WE will NOT BE UNDERSOLD,

and the extravagant claims made by some Clothing houses will not bear the light of day. They never have or cannot duplicate our prices. Our trade has doubled since coming among you and we are surely "getting there". In suits, Overcoats and Furnishings

Our Selections are not Surpassed
by any stock. All goods of reliable makes. Inspection of our stock and prices will convince you. All are cordially invited to look our line over.  Holiday novelties now in order.

FRANK H. BAACK & CO.

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A RELIABLE PLACE.

THE BACKWARD SEASON,

Has left us with a larger stock, than we ought to have, and as we are positively

Going Out of Business.

We shall for the next few days offer the balance of our stock at **Almost Any Price to Close Them Out.**

We have an extra good assortment in fine quality

Clothing and Overcoats!

And you can now buy a good Cassimere, or Worsteds Suit or Overcoat for your self or children, for a less price than others ask you for a shoddy printed Satinet. There is no use talking,

WE HAVE TO SELL THE GOODS!

as on February 1st we dissolve the firm, and all goods remaining then will be sold at Public Sale to dealers!



Our Stock of Dry Goods

Is still complete and buyers can find some extraordinary bargains for the next three weeks. No matter what you need, whether in

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, CLOAKS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, KNIT GOODS, FLANNELS,

or Clothing for yourself and boys, call at the old reliable Chicago Bargain Store and buy at your own prices. The Chicago Bargain Store never advertises impossibilities, or tries to make you believe black is white as has been the rule among certain clothing dealers this fall, but shall endeavor to keep up our reputation of a fair and square dealing concern as long as we continue in business in Janesville, and until we close

our doors; we ask you to come in and buy the greatest bargains in Dry Goods or Clothing ever offered in Janesville.

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

SPECIAL SALE. Ice wool, Three balls for 10 cents. Twenty-five fine Cloaks worth \$25.00 at \$5.00 each. 1 1/2 square oil cloth for 48c.

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CAUGHT IN A DEATH-TRAP

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST IN A CAISSON.

Collapse of a Structure in a River Bottom—Crushed by Falling Walls—Casualties.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—Fourteen workmen employed on the construction of the new Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge were drowned by the sinking of the caisson about 6:30 last evening. The dead are: THOMAS J. HAYNES, 40 years of age, was a resident of this city. He leaves a widow and three children. Knox was a gang boss and also resided here. McAdams was from Hyde Park, Pa.; Mahar was from New Jersey and Taylor from Philadelphia. The rest of the dead are colored, all of Henderson, Ky.

The last man out of the caisson was Frank Haddix. He was barely saved by Murray, who dragged him from where he was caught waist-deep in the quicksand. Taylor says he stood nearest the iron ladder by which they got in and out of the caisson. He heard a rumbling and there was a rush of air almost at the same instant. He jumped up the rungs of the ladder, followed by the other men. They had hardly got clear of the caisson when the water burst through the manhole in a surge, knocking them into the river, where they were picked up. Haddix says he saw Ham Morris, who was climbing next below himself, swiftly drawn under by the sand and heard his cries for help but could do nothing.

The caisson is not reckoned, as at first supposed, but has settled down in the bed of the stream, completely filled with sand and water. The pumping station is hard at work clearing the way to the bodies, but none will be reached tonight. There seems absolutely no hope for any of those caught within the caisson.

John Knox, the gang boss, took charge of the work Monday. The negroes who escaped say he had them dig too deep before letting the caisson settle, and the digging was too close to the shoe of the caisson. Just before the accident Knox gave some order to Robert Baldwin, the keeper in charge of the upper door to the exit. Baldwin then opened this door, and the compressed air which kept out the river rushed out, letting in the stream. The men say they were working in an ugly quicksand at the time. The caisson was about 40 feet by 20 and built of timbers 12 inches square. It was protected by a coffer-dam, but the river is very high and the pressure of the water very great.

CRUSHED BY FALLING TIMBERS.

A Lumber Yard Accident Results in the Death of Two Men.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—An accident which resulted in the killing of two men and the serious injury of two others occurred at Higbee & Peters' lumber yard about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Four lumberjacks—John Thompson, Andrew Johnson, John Perry, and John Lindquist—were carrying a large piece of timber and passed a pile of what is known in lumberman's parlance as "timber" when in some way the timber became loose at the bottom and toppled over before the four men could make their escape. Johnson and Thompson were crushed beneath the timbers, dying almost instantly. Perry and Lindquist each had a limb seriously crushed.

The bodies of Johnson and Thompson were removed to the morgue where inquests will be held. Thompson was married about a week since and Johnson was single. Perry and Lindquist are both single. All four of the men had been employed in the yards handling lumber for some time.

An investigation disclosed the fact that the timbers, the fall of which resulted so disastrously, had been seemingly carefully piled. They were placed in tiers of twelve pieces each and were without support. A member of the firm said the piling was done in the usual manner, and the accident was the first that had ever occurred in their yard. The police report attaches no blame to any one.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN MILWAUKEE.

Seven Persons Injured in an Exciting Runaway.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—A runaway team plowed through a funeral procession, dashed a carriage of frightened women down the side of a stone quarry and seriously injured seven persons, one of whom it is feared will die. The accident happened on the road to Forest Home Cemetery, south of the city. As the carriages containing friends of Mrs. Helen Robertson passed the embankment over the quarry, the Hill quarries, one team took fright and bolted. The driver lost all control and the frightened horses dashed through the line until they reached a carriage that had been drawn almost to the edge of the embankment. As the runaways struck the carriage it toppled over and crashed to the stone bottom below. The vehicle was smashed into splinters. The occupants were thrown in every direction and struck the rocky floor of the quarry with terrible force. Mrs. A. Vannard was hurt about the head and face, and is likely to die. Mrs. George Hayes, Mrs. George Hayes, Jr., and Mrs. Chalkey were crushed and bruised by the fall and were cut on the sharp rocks. They are reported to be out of danger. Mrs. Kane and Mrs. Carpenter, in the carriage drawn by the runaways, were hurt in the collision, but less seriously.

DEATH UNDER A WALL.

Five People Instantly Killed During a Wind Storm.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—A heavy wind last night shook the Presbyterian church on Throop avenue, and at 4:30 o'clock this morning one of the walls fell with a crash on the three story frame house adjacent, utterly demolishing it.

The house was occupied by two families named Mott and Purdy. Five people were buried in the ruins and five were killed. Following is a list of the dead:

DAVID PURDY, 14.
CAROLINE PURDY, 15.
MAY PURDY, 18.
MRS. CAROLINE MOTT, 55.
SARAH MOTT, 45.

LATER—It is now believed that only David and Mary Purdy were killed, and the others mentioned in the earlier report were seriously and probably fatally injured.

OVER TWO HUNDRED KILLED.

Terrible Disaster in China Caused by the Collapse of a Theater.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—Chinese advice give particulars of a disaster of a theater at Hanling, near Shanghai, on Oct. 3, by which over two hundred lives were lost. The temple where the performance was held was built on a high hill in the middle of the town. A portion of the hill had been away and a perpendicular wall fifty feet high had been built from the street to support the terrace on which the temple stood. The entire wall gave way and the whole mass of men, women, and children were hurled to the street below. Over two hundred dead bodies had been taken from the debris but last

HOMINY MILLS BURNED.

The Immense Establishment in West Indianapolis Destroyed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—At 3 o'clock Thursday morning fire broke out in the West Indianapolis hominy mills and at 4 o'clock the immense building, covering a quarter of an acre, was a mass of ruins. The mill was one of the finest and largest in the country. It was built by Hall & Lilly, but Mr. C. E. Hall was the sole owner of the plant at the time of its destruction. The loss to him is particularly severe at this time, as the mill was running full time to catch up with orders, which have been unusually heavy. The loss is \$75,000; the insurance \$40,000.

REPORTED AS A FACT.

A Man Cut in Two at the Abdomen by Cars Lives and Talks for Half an Hour.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10.—A remarkable case was reported to the health office today. Yesterday a man named George A. Gerdon was run over by a Lake Shore train. Twelve cars passed over his body, completely severing it at the abdomen. The undertaker who had charge of the remains reports that Gerdon lived for a half hour after the accident, and was able to talk until his death, which resulted from loss of blood.

TWO MAIL CARS BURNED.

Serious Wreck on the Union Pacific Road Near Sidney, Neb.

SIDNEY, Neb., Jan. 10.—The Union Pacific fast mail train was wrecked near here about 6 o'clock this morning by a broken rail. The cars caught fire and the two mail cars and baggage car were burned, together with most of their contents. Baggage-master C. T. Dobbins was badly hurt but not fatally injured. The two sleepers were badly burned, but all the passengers escaped in their night clothes.

GOMES REPLIES TO SAILSBURY

A Report That the Pope Has Been Suggested as Arbitrator in the Dispute.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Petre, the British minister at Lisbon, has telegraphed the reply of Senhor Gomes, Portuguese minister at London, to the last note of Lord Salisbury in regard to affairs in Africa. The reply concludes with the expression of the hope that the assurances in the note will prove satisfactory to the British government.

The Chronicle's correspondent at Rome says that Portugal suggested that the Pope should act as arbitrator in the dispute between herself and England, but the English refused to accept any arbitration.

It is reported from Zanzibar that twelve British men-of-war have arrived there and others are expected. There is the greatest excitement over the presence of so large a fleet. All sorts of surmises are rife as to its object, but the prevailing opinion is that it is destined for the coast of Mozambique to put a stop to Portuguese aggression and protect the British interests in the interior. The fleet is under sealed orders and awaits final dispatches from London. It is generally believed that in the absence of satisfactory assurances from Lisbon it will be ordered to proceed to occupy Delagoa Bay.

ALFONSO XIII. DYING.

Spain's Infant Ruler in the Throes of Death—Ministers Summoned.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The illness of the infant King has assumed a most alarming phase. During the night he had convulsions and high fever and is now extremely weak. The royal physicians have little, if any, hope of his recovery. At 2 o'clock this morning it seemed as though he was dead, but he subsequently rallied. Don Sagasta, the Prime Minister, has been summoned to the palace, where he is awaiting the end.

Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, is the posthumous son of Alfonso XI. He was born May 17, 1886, and is now about 3 years and 8 months old. He was proclaimed King on the day of his birth, his mother being Maria Queen Regent.

LATER—The illness of the infant King seems to be of a critical nature. The Queen Regent has summoned Sig. Alonso Martinez, president of the chamber of deputies, to form a cabinet.

Services Over Empress Augusta.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—At 9 o'clock last evening a requiem service was held in the chapel of the palace. A squadron of the corps of guards, acting as a guard of honor, escorted the body of the dead Empress to the Schlosschapel, followed by the Emperor, the Grand Duke of Baden and other royal relatives, on foot. Twelve non-commissioned officers of the late dowager Empress' regiment—the Fourth Regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard—carried the coffin on their shoulders, their way being lighted by torch-bearers.

Disaster to an Ocean Steamer.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Bristol Line steamer Llandaff City, from Sweden, which had put back to port damaged by heavy weather, and had again sailed for New York, was in collision last night with the steamer Virent and sank near Bristol. The crew of twenty-seven men and Capt. Gore were saved and landed at Bristol. The Virent was badly damaged but remained afloat. The Llandaff City carried a valuable cargo.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—GRAINS.—Irregular. WHEAT—Opened higher but saw-saved at the close. No. 2, regular, 76c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 74c; No. 5, 73c; No. 6, 72c; No. 7, 71c; No. 8, 70c; No. 9, 69c; No. 10, 68c; No. 11, 67c; No. 12, 66c. CORN—No. 2, 34c; No. 3, 33c; No. 4, 32c; No. 5, 31c; No. 6, 30c; No. 7, 29c; No. 8, 28c; No. 9, 27c; No. 10, 26c; No. 11, 25c; No. 12, 24c. RYE—No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 84c; No. 3, 83c; No. 4, 82c; No. 5, 81c; No. 6, 80c; No. 7, 79c; No. 8, 78c; No. 9, 77c; No. 10, 76c; No. 11, 75c; No. 12, 74c. BARLEY—No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 44c; No. 3, 43c; No. 4, 42c; No. 5, 41c; No. 6, 40c; No. 7, 39c; No. 8, 38c; No. 9, 37c; No. 10, 36c; No. 11, 35c; No. 12, 34c. HAY—No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c; No. 4, 9c; No. 5, 8c; No. 6, 7c; No. 7, 6c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 4c; No. 10, 3c; No. 11, 2c; No. 12, 1c. CATTLE—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. PORK—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. LARD—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. SUGAR—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. COFFEE—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. TEA—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. SPICES—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. BUTTER—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. EGGS—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. OILS—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. FLOUR—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. MEAT—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. VEGETABLES—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. FRUITS—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. OTHERS—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c.

RECEIPTS—Receipts of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

SALES—Sales of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

MARKET—Market of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

PRICES—Prices of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

DEMAND—Demand of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

SUPPLY—Supply of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

STOCKS—Stocks of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

FINANCIAL—Financial of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

COMMODITIES—Commodities of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

INDUSTRY—Industry of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

TECHNOLOGY—Technology of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

SCIENCE—Science of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

ARTS—Arts of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

LITERATURE—Literature of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

MUSIC—Music of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

DANCE—Dance of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

THEATRE—Theatre of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

SPORTS—Sports of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

RELIGION—Religion of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

PHILOSOPHY—Philosophy of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

SCIENCE—Science of cattle 12,000; of hogs 10,000; of sheep 8,000; of pigs 6,000; of poultry 4,000; of fruit 2,000; of vegetables 1,000; of other goods 500.

BRICE IS A WINNER.

NOMINATED BY THE OHIO DEMOCRATS FOR SENATOR.

Only Two Ballots Necessary to Decide the Matter—Speech of the Nominee—Legislative Matters.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Calvin S. Brice took the Senatorial prize in the Democratic Legislative caucus on the second ballot. The caucus was called to order by Senator Howells, chairman of the joint caucus committee, and Senator Perry N. Adams of Tiffin was selected permanent chairman. Nominating speeches were limited to five minutes

each. A roll-call showed seventy-three of the seventy-seven members present. The absentees were Representatives Brown, Count, Munson, and Smith. Messrs. Smith and Brown sent letters to the caucus assuring they would support the caucus nominee.

The names of Calvin S. Brice, Charles W. Baker, John A. McMahon, John H. Thomas, James E. Neal, Gen. Samuel F. Hunt, George I. Seney were put in nomination.

The first ballot resulted: Brice, 50; Thomas, 11; McMahon, 14; Baker, 6; Hunt, 2; Neal, 2; Seney, 2; Mcweeney, 4; Geddes, 2; Outwaite, 1.

After the second call of the roll had begun Senator Corcoran withdrew the name of Hunt and was about to make a speech, when he was closed out under the rules and voted for Brice. Changes were rapid after this and the second ballot resulted: Brice, 53; Thomas, 3; McMahon, 13; Baker, 14; Seney, 2; Outwaite, 1.

Monott, on behalf of Mr. Thomas, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was agreed to with a whirl and much enthusiasm.

Col. Brice was brought to the caucus by a committee and the caucus converted itself into a ratification meeting. Mr. Brice being introduced said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this joint caucus: I tender to you my sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments for the greatest honor, it seems to me, to be possible to be bestowed upon a man feared in Ohio in sympathy with her people and her constitution. You will not expect me here and now, at the conclusion of this somewhat exciting contest through which we have passed, to do more than to acknowledge to you the weight of obligations which I bear to you and which I desire here and now to acknowledge. Whether the issue be a temporary one or a protracted one, I know I can test and determine the place where I will stand and where the Democratic party ought to be. [

